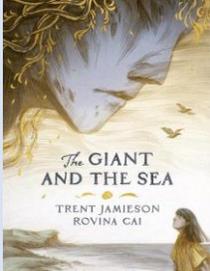
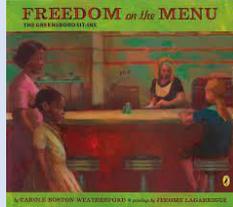
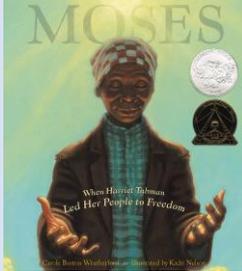
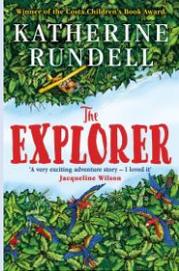
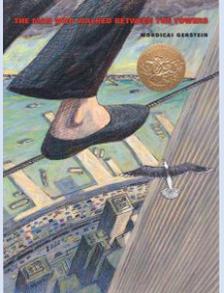




Believe ~ Learn ~ Grow

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy Curriculum Map

Year 6 2022-2023

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 6	Value	Thankfulness	Trust	Perseverance	Justice	Friendship	Truthfulness
	Inspirational Theme	Inspirational Theme: Community	Inspirational Theme: Diversity	Inspirational Theme: Leadership	Inspirational Theme: Children	Inspirational Theme: Explorers	Inspirational Theme: Creation
		Mexico (G)	Mayans & British History (H)	British history beyond 1066 (H)	Rainforests (G)	Evolution & Inheritance (S)	Animals including humans (S)
	Big Question	Why is fair trade fair?	How does the way the Mayans lived compare to the way people in Britain were living at the time?	How has the power of the monarchy changed over time?	How can we sustain our world to make a better future?	What does it mean to adapt?	How are we knitted together?
	Experiences and Inspiration	Hold fair trade stall at school			Eco project – environmental aspect of School life Residential	Visit to Cotswold Wildlife Park	End of year trip - Legoland
	Texts & Film						
Writing Focus							

Maths	Place Value Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Division	Fractions A & B Converting Units	Ratio Algebra Decimals	Fractions, Decimals & Percentages Area, Perimeter and Volume Statistics	Shape Geometry	Themed projects Position and Direction
Theme	<p>Use aerial photographs to compare Wiltshire in the UK and Mexico in Central America.</p> <p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Study physical maps of Mexico and label them to show the different regions.</p> <p>Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns of Mexico.</p> <p>Explain how the human geography of a region of Mexico (such as Mexico City or Baja California) has changed over the years.</p> <p>Study tourism and migration patterns of Mexico. Research which parts of Mexico generate the most tourism and explain the reasons why.</p> <p>Compare similarities and differences between a region of Mexico and a region in North and South America and understand the reasons for these.</p> <p>Analyse, interpret and plot graphs that show variations in temperatures across the year in different parts of Mexico.</p>	<p>Examine a variety of sources and use these to make inferences about the past – in particular about Maya economy, culture, religious beliefs and society.</p> <p>Describe how the Maya civilisation has had an impact on modern society.</p> <p>Examine the timeline of the Maya civilisation and consider where there was a rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may be the case.</p> <p>Compare what was happening in the Maya civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time.</p> <p>Place the chronology of key events of the Mayan civilisation on a time line with a chronology of the history of Britain.</p> <p>Compare the Maya with the Greek and Egyptian civilisations using a Venn diagram.</p> <p>Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Maya civilisation.</p>		<p>Use atlases, maps and aerial photographs to find rainforests and explain what the climate is like there. Explain why rainforests cannot be found in the UK.</p> <p>Label maps to show where rainforests can be located.</p> <p>Compare the average rainfall in different climate zones, including the rainforest.</p> <p>Compare the sizes of different rainforests.</p> <p>Explain how the vegetation and animal life changes in the different layers of the rainforest.</p> <p>Investigate the effects of climate change and pollution on rainforests.</p> <p>Research trade routes from the UK, looking at key exports and imports.</p> <p>Investigate the natural resources, such as palm oil, that can be found in the rainforest and the role they play in trade route.</p> <p>Describe the fair trade process for some products from the rainforest.</p>	<p>Building on what they learned about fossils in the topic on rocks in year 3, Children should find out more about how living things on earth have changed over time.</p> <p>They should be introduced to the idea that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring, for instance by considering different breeds of dogs, and what happens when, for example, labradors are crossed with poodles. They should also appreciate that variation in offspring over time can make animals more or less able to survive in particular environments, for example, by exploring how giraffes' necks got longer, or the development of insulating fur on the arctic fox. Children might find out about the work of palaeontologists such as Mary Anning and about how Charles Darwin and Alfred</p>	<p>Children will build on their learning from years 3 and 4 about the main body parts and internal organs (skeletal, muscular and digestive system) to explore and answer questions that help them to understand how the circulatory system enables the body to function.</p> <p>Children will learn how to keep their bodies healthy and how their bodies might be damaged – including how some drugs and other substances can be harmful to the human body.</p> <p>Children will work scientifically by: exploring the work of scientists and scientific research about the relationship between diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle and health.</p>

					<p>Wallace developed their ideas on evolution.</p> <p>Children will work scientifically by: observing and raising questions about local animals and how they are adapted to their environment; comparing how some living things are adapted to survive in extreme conditions, for example, cactuses, penguins and camels. They will analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations, such as being on two feet rather than four, having a long or a short beak, having gills or lungs, tendrils on climbing plants, brightly coloured and scented flowers.</p>	
RE	U2.1 Why do some people believe in God and some people not? (C, NR)	UC U2.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?	U2.9 What can be done to reduce racism? Can religion help?	UC U2.5 What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people?	UC U2.6 For Christians, what kind of King is Jesus?	U2.3 What do religions say to people when life gets hard? (C, H, NR)
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 					

<p>Science</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines - use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye - explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes - use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit - compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches - use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals - give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago - recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents - identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood - recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function - describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.
<p>Geography</p>	<p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</p> <p>Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use</p>			<p>Locational knowledge locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major Land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and</p>		

patterns. Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
Explore and describe how geography is different and diverse across the world.

Describe and understand key aspects of human and physical geography.

Geographical enquiry
Suggest questions for investigating.
Use primary and secondary sources in their investigation.

Knowledge and understanding of places
Describe how physical and human processes can lead to similarities and differences between places.

Geographical skills
Locate and identify the key physical and human characteristics of the world.
Identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer; Longitude and Latitude and world time zones.
Use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Geographical enquiry
Suggest questions for investigating.
Use primary and secondary sources in their investigation.

Knowledge and understanding of places
Describe how physical and human processes can lead to similarities and differences between places.

Geographical skills
Locate and identify the key physical and human characteristics of the world.
Identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer; Longitude and Latitude and world time zones
Use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Environmental change and sustainable environment
Describe and understand key aspects of economic activity, including trade links and the distribution of

				natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Recognise how the processes of the human and physical world are interdependent.		
History			<p>Study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends Children' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p> <p>Chronological Understanding</p> <p>Place current study on time line in relation to other studies</p> <p>Use relevant dates and terms</p> <p>Sequence up to 10 events on a time line</p> <p>Range and depth of historical knowledge</p> <p>Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings</p> <p>Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied</p> <p>Write another explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation</p> <p>Know key dates, characters and events of time studied</p> <p>Interpretations of history</p>			

			<p>Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations – fact or fiction and opinion Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions Confidently use the library and internet for research</p> <p>Historical enquiry Recognise primary and secondary sources Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past Suggest omissions and the means of finding out Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account</p>			
Art/Design and Technology						
Computing	Coding	Online Safety Spreadsheets	Blogging Text Adventures	Text Adventures Networking	Quizzing	Understanding Binary Spreadsheets
PSHE	Being me in my world	Healthy Mind	Dreams and Goals	Celebrating Differences	Relationships	Changing Me
PE	Gym Sequences	Mighty Movers (Boxercise)	Dynamic Dance	Cool Core (Pliates)	Step to the Beat	Gymfit Circuits
	Boot Camp	Nimble Nets	Fitness Frenzy	Invaders	Striking and Fielding	Young Olympians
Music	Advanced rhythms	Dynamics, pitch and texture (Theme: Coast - Fingal's Cave by Mendelssohn)	Songs of World War 2	Film music	Theme and variations (Theme: Pop Art)	Composing and performing a Leavers' song

Spanish	En El Colegio (At School)	El Fin De Semana (The Weekend)	La Comida Sana (Healthy Lifestyle)	Habitats (Habitats)	Yo En El Mundo (Me In The World)	Los Verbos Regulares (Regular Verbs)
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